

A new species of *Cylloceria* Schiødt from Mexico (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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A new species of ichneumon-flies, *Cylloceria mexicana* sp. n., is described from Mexico (Tamaulipas). A key to three North American species with red abdomen is given.

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The Nearctic species of the ichneumonid genus *Cylloceria* were revised by Dasch (1992); the Palearctic fauna of the genus was considered by Rossem (1980, 1987), and recently by Humala (2002). Five species were described from the Neotropical Region (Viereck, 1913; Gauld, 1991); all these species have black abdomen.

The genus has the Holarctic and Neotropical distribution. The hosts are larvae of Tipulidae (Diptera). The genus together with *Allomacrus* is considered in the subfamily Cylloceriinae (Wahl, 1990; Gauld, 1991; Dasch, 1992), or with *Allomacrus* Förster, *Apoclima* Förster, *Entypoma* Förster and *Rossemia* Humala, in the tribe Cylloceriini of the subfamily Microleptinae (Humala, 2002), which includes also the tribes Microleptini and Helictini.

***Cylloceria mexicana* sp. n.** (Figs 1-7)

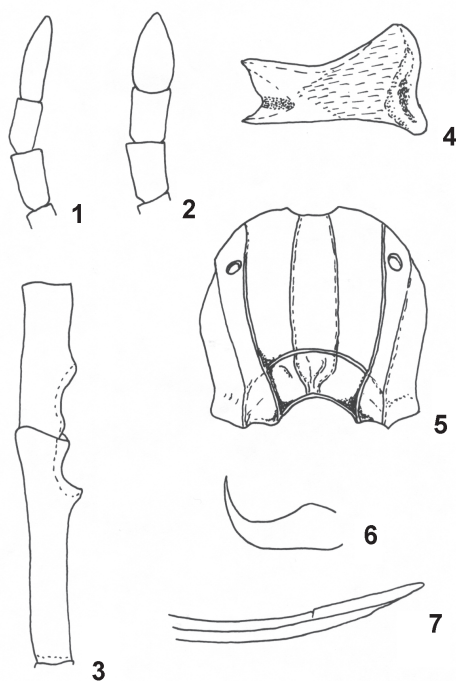
Holotype. ♀, **Mexico**, *Tamaulipas*, Miquihuana, 22 km of La Peña, pine forest, 2800 m, 16.IX.2000 (Kasparyan).

Paratypes. **Mexico**: 1 ♀, 2 ♂, same data as in holotype; 2 ♀, 21 km of La Peña, same locality and date as in holotype (C. Covarrubias); 2 ♀, *Tamaulipas*, SE Jaumave, Paso Real de Guerrero, about 1800 m, 15.IX.2000 (C. Covarrubias). Holotype and 5 paratypes are deposited at the Insects Museum of UAT (Cd. Victoria, Mexico), 2 paratypes, at the Zoological Institute (St.Petersburg, Russia).

Description. Female. Fore wing 7.3-8.7 mm; body length about 10 mm. Antenna with 28 flagellar segments. Flagellum filiform, but apical segment slightly enlarged (Fig. 2); 1st flagellar segment about 11 times as long as its median width,

1.5 times as long as 2nd segment, and 1.3 times as long as maximum diameter of eye. Face scabrous medially (closely punctate with dense vertical rugae), smooth and with sparse punctures laterally. Orbits of eyes subparallel on face and divergent on frons to vertex. Malar space 0.9-1.0 times as long as basal width of mandible. Clypeus flat, at basal 0.2 convex, at apical margin truncate. Mandible densely punctate at basal 0.6, polished and impunctate apically; upper tooth obtuse and wider than lower tooth (Fig. 4). Frons concave above each antennal socket and striate on concavities. Upper part of frons, vertex and temples along occipital carina matt, finely and densely punctate; anterior part of temples (beyond eye) polished, with rather sparse punctures. Distance between eye and ocellus about 1.3 times the diameter of lateral ocellus. Vertex with weak median longitudinal groove. Occipital carina complete, rounded to almost straight dorso-medially.

Thorax predominantly scabrous, matt. Pronotum scabrous, matt, impunctate. Epomia weak, usually obscured by subparallel wrinkles. Mesoscutum, scutellum and mesosternum rather smooth, with dense and moderately small punctures; spaces between punctures more or less equal to the diameter of punctures; median part of mesoscutum with very dense punctures anteriorly and with longitudinal rugae posteriorly. Prepectal carina complete, its upper ends weak, indistinct, more or less reaching anterior margin of mesopleura opposite to the middle of hind margin of pronotum. Mesopleura usually matt,



Figs 1-7. *Cylloceria mexicana* sp. n. (1, 3, male; 2, 4-7, female). 1, 2, apex of flagellum; 3, flagellar segments 3 and 4; 4, mandible; 5, propodeum, dorsal view; 6, hind tarsal claw; 7, apex of ovipositor.

predominantly scabrous with punctures; speculum usually with discernible microsculpture, but sometimes almost polished. Metapleurum and propodeum coarsely scabrous. All longitudinal carinae of propodeum distinct to hind margin of propodeum (Fig. 5); apical transverse carina present; apical area very short, subpolished, partly crossed by longitudinal carina.

Fore wing with *rm* about 0.55 times as long as abscissa of *M* between *rm* and 2nd recurrent vein; nervulus antefurcal; postnervulus broken about at lower 0.25. Nervellus broken at lower 0.45, or at the middle. Hind femur about 5.5 as long as wide; proportion of 1-5 segments of hind tarsus 5.5 : 2.7 : 1.8 : 0.8 : 1.4; tarsal claws simple, of normal size (Fig. 6). First abdominal tergite about 1.7 times as long as wide, coarsely scabrous (except for apex); 2nd tergite entirely matt and granulate, sculpture of 3rd and 4th tergites similar but finer, apical part of tergites almost polished. Ovipositor flexible, its apex with dorsal notch (Fig. 7); ovipositor sheath about 1.5 times as long as hind tibia and about 0.9 times as long as abdomen.

Coloration. Head, antennae, thorax, 1st abdominal segment (except for apex), all coxae and trochanters black; palpi and tegulae blackish brown. Abdomen from apex of 1st tergite reddish. Femora red; all tibiae, spurs, front and middle tarsi brownish red; hind femur at extreme apex and hind tibia at basal 0.08 blackish; hind tarsus blackish or dark brown. Pterostigma black with small pale basal spot.

Male. Similar to female, differs in the following characters: fore wing 6.5-8.3 mm; antenna with 29-30 flagellar segments; 1st flagellar segment about 8.5 times as long as median width; apex of flagellum setiform (Fig. 1); 3rd and 4th flagellar segments each with a concavity (Fig. 3); malar space about 0.6 times as long as basal width of mandible; mesopleura and mesoscutum smoother; hind tibia and hind tarsus unicolorous, blackish.

Comparison. The new species has reddish abdomen; among other American species, this character is present only in the Nearctic *C. aquilonia* Dasch and *C. rubrica* Dasch. A key to three North American species is given below.

Key to the North American species of *Cylloceria* with red abdomen

- 1(2). Coxae rufous; longitudinal carinae of propodeum mostly lacking. — USA: Arizona *C. rubrica* Dasch, 1992
- 2(1). Coxae black; propodeum with distinct longitudinal carinae.
- 3(4). Male (female unknown). Mesopleura and mesoscutum polished, sparsely punctate. Antenna with 22-24 flagellar segments. — North-West of Canada (Manitoba), USA (Alaska) *C. aquilonia* Dasch, 1992 [The boreal Palaearctic *C. fusciventris* Hellén is very similar to *C. aquilonia* in having the same pattern of coloration and the similar number of flagellar segments; *C. fusciventris* can be distinguished by thin tarsal claws].
- 4(3). Male and female. Mesopleura and mesoscutum smooth, rather densely or very densely (on median lobe of mesoscutum) punctate, spaces between punctures equal to the diameter of punctures. Antenna with 28-30 flagellar segments. — Mexico *C. mexicana* sp. n.

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